
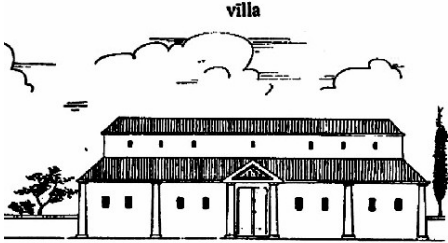





VOCABULARIUM LATĪNUM VERBĪS ATQUE IMAGINIBUS EXPLICĀTUM

Cap. IV

(Nota bene: ↔ = contrarium, antonymum)

| VOCABULUM SŌLUM (AUT CUM IMAGINE) | IMĀGO VERBĪS EXPLICĀTA |
|--|--|
| <p>villa, villae, f.</p>  | <p style="text-align: center;">villa</p>  <p>- cuius est villa? - villa Iulii est.</p> |
| <p>hortus, -i, m.</p> |  <p style="text-align: center;">villa et hortus</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">virī in hortō sunt</p> |
| <p>rosa, -ae, f.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">rosa</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">video rosam</p> |



rosa

lilium, -ī, n.



lilium

lilium



nāsus, -ī, m.



nāsus

Syra



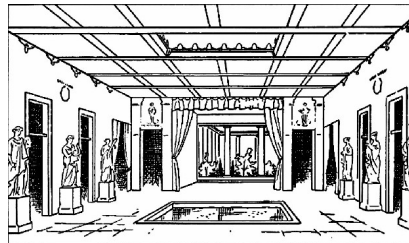
Syra magnum **nasum** habet

ostium, -ī, n.



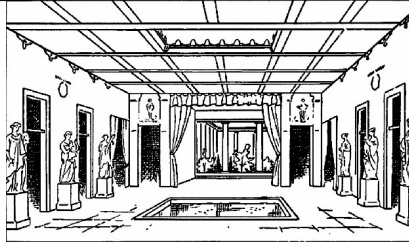
ostium et fenestra

atrium, -ī, n.



atrium villae est magnum

impluvium, -ī, n.



impluvium

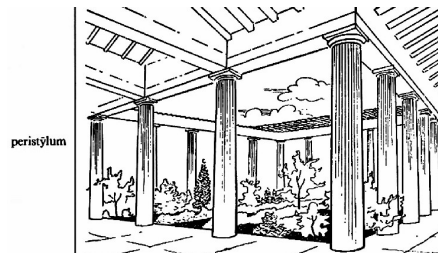
in atriō est **impluvium**.

aqua, -ae, f.



video **aquam**

peristylum, -ī



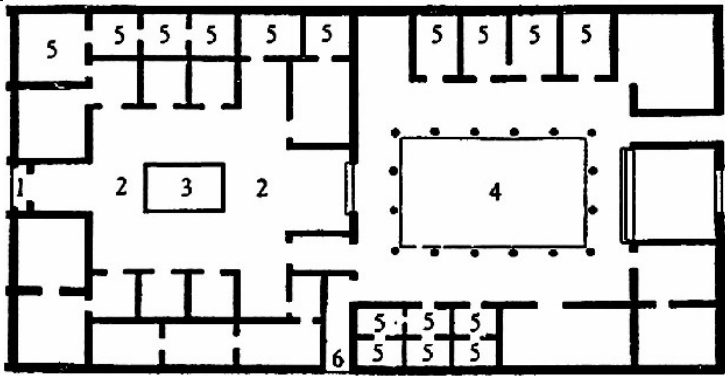




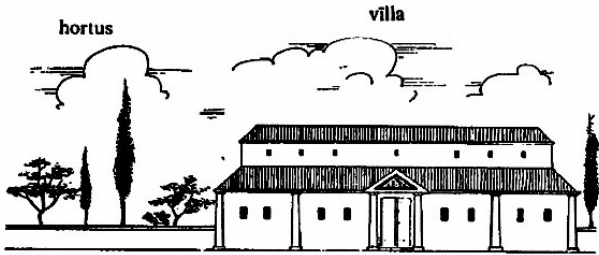

peristylum

In villā Iuliī est **peristylum**

cubiculum, -ī, n.



in villa Iuliī, cuius formam vides, multa **cubicula** sunt (5)

| | |
|---|--|
| |  <p>1. ostium 2. atrium 3. impluvium 4. peristylum 5. cubicula 6. ostium</p> |
| <p>pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum (↔foedus,-a,-um)</p> | <p>rosa est pulchra!</p>  <p>video rosam pulchram rosa non est foeda, sed pulchra</p>  <p>nāsus Syra</p> <p>nasus Syrae non pulcher, sed foedus est.</p> |
| <p>sōlus, -a, -um</p> |  <p>Vir, quem vides, sōlus est in deserto</p>  <p>insula sōla est</p> |
| <p>habitō, habitāre</p> |  <p>Ecce villa et hortus Iūlii. Iūlius in magnā villā habitat. Pater et māter et trēs liberī in villā habitant. Familia Iulii in Italiā habitat.</p> |
| <p>amō, amāre</p> |  <p>mater filium amat</p> |

**carpō,
carpere**



Puella laeta flores **carpit**

**delectō,
delectāre**



Iūlia rosās carpit

Cur Iulia in hortō rōsās carpit? Quia rōsae eam **delectant**.

Iulia: - “rōsae pulchrae sunt! Rosae me **delectant!**”



Lucius

Claudia

Lucius Claudiam amat. Lucius: ecce flores, Claudia. Tu es pulchra!

Cur Lucius eam amat? quia Claudia eum **delectat!**

Claudia Lucium amat. Claudia: “- tu quoque pulcher et probus es!”

Cur Lucium amat? Quia Lucius Claudiam **delectat!**


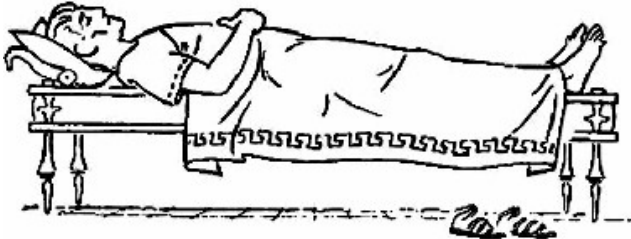




ago, agere



Quid **agit** Iulia? Ea cantat.

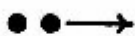


Quid **agit** Marcus? Is Iuliam pulsat.

| | |
|--|--|
| |  <p>Quid agit Quintus? Quintus Iulium vocat.</p>  <p>Quid agit pater? Is dormit.</p> |
| <p>etiam (= quoque)</p> |  <p>figura A</p>  <p>figura B</p> <p>figura A triangulum est. figura B triangulum quoque est = etiam figura B triangulum est</p> |
| <p>cum (↔sine) Praep. + ablatīvus</p> |  <p>Iulia cum Aemiliā in peristylō est.</p>  <p>Iulia plōrat et Aemiliam vocat, quia puella sōla est. Iulia sine Aemiliā est eamque vocat.</p> |
| | |

ab / ā
(praep. + ablativus)

Iūlia
Aemilia



Iūlia ~~ab~~ Aemiliā discēdit